

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,

No. 730.]

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## European Intelligence.

### Turkey.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.**  
The news of the war having broken out again in Egypt has proved very detrimental to our merchants, who had many speculations for that country, the granary of Turkey, with which the commercial intercourse had been interrupted for 18 months. It is now known that the blockade of the Port of Alexandria had been the principal cause of gen. Kiebor's taking up arms again. He applied to the grand Vizier; to whom, however, Sir Sidney Smith declared, that in his last dispatches he had been strictly enjoined, to continue the blockade of Alexandria, and not to suffer a single Frenchman to quit Egypt. In consequence of this, (as is already known) general Kiebor attacked and defeated the grand Vizier, and the French are again in possession of Cairo, the capital of Egypt. Many of the vessels freighted for Alexandria and Cairo have since been unladen; and those ships that had been hired by the Porte, to convey the French from Egypt, have received a small indemnification. Several deputies, among others the late treasurer of Cairo, Gholi Effendi, have arrived here, to remonstrate against the impediments thrown in the way of the French, to prevent their departure from Egypt; in consequence of which a Divan was held, at which the Grand Seigneur himself was present.

### England.

**LONDON, June 28.**  
Convention agreed upon for the occupation of the city of Genoa and its forts, the 24th June 1800, conformably to the treaty made between the generals in chief Berthier and Melas.  
The commissioners and officers provided with orders from general Suchet, may enter tomorrow at 8 o'clock—Agreed.  
The outposts will be occupied by the French troops at 3 o'clock P. M.—Agreed.  
The flotilla will continue in port until the winds permit it to fail out. It will remain neutral as far as Leghorn—Agreed.  
At four o'clock in the morning of the 24th June, count de Hohenzollern will set out with the garrison—Agreed.  
Dispatches and transports of recruits and cattle, which may arrive after the departure will be at liberty to follow the Austrian army—Agreed.  
At the request of count Hohenzollern, no honor shall be rendered to his troop—Agreed.  
The major general acting by virtue of powers from count de Hohenzollern,  
**THE COUNT DE BUSSY.**  
Correggiano, 22d June.  
A true copy—The lieutenant general,  
**L. G. SUCHET.**

### ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Extract of a letter from an adjutant of the Army of the Rhine, to the prefect of the department of \*\*\*\*\*  
Head-quarters, 23d June.  
The skillful and bold movements of the general in chief have determined general Kray to abandon Ulm to a small garrison. General Moreau has left the division Richapense before that place.  
Yesterday we again drove away the enemy, who is retreating, after vigorously defending himself in a narrow pass. This circumstance did not, however, prevent his being cut off, and rendering his situation worse than ever.  
In consequence, he has sent us this morning a parley, to announce that the First Coalition had concluded an armistice in Italy, and that it must be general; but as the general in chief has not been officially informed of it, that will not stop him. He will continue to beat the enemy; it is the surest way to have peace.

### ARMY OF RESERVE.

**Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.**  
Milan, 4th Messidor. Year 8.  
A Turkish ambassador has arrived at Genoa by way of Leghorn, in an English frigate. He has informed admiral Keith of the events in Egypt, and of the deplorable situation of the Grand Vizier, who is beyond the Defeat.  
General Pichegru has been destined to

command a corps which are to penetrate into France! It is to be regretted that a man who has rendered such great services to the Republic, should fully his glory by such miserable intrigues.

General Souchet arrived before Genoa, at Campo-Morone, the 30th Prairiel in a lucky hour. After several parleys with gen. Hohenzollern, he has signed a convention similar to that of Alessandria. Buonaparte has re-established and re-organized the University of Pavia.

Letter of the Minister of the Interior to the mother of General Delaix:  
We have conquered Maringo; that victory is a preface of the peace of the world.

"I have the honor to send you the arrears of the Confils of the Republic; the vaults of the temple of Mars in Paris, will proudly arch over the trophies which the Republic erects to your son—and the heights of Mount St. Bernard will exhibit them to view at the same time to victorious France and liberated Italy.

"I shall, madam, to send you the first medal stamped in honor of Delaix; by laying it under the basis of the column of the 14th of July, the mother of the hero will be associated to our homage.

"Receive the assurance and the testimony of the sentiments which fills our hearts:  
"An age always limits the life of many; but his glory can devour ages.

"I have the honor to salute you.  
The minister of the interior,  
"LUCIAN BUONAPARTE"

### Italy.

**MILAN, 5th Messidor, (June 24.)**  
Kellerman, brigadier-general to general Dupont, chief of the Staff.

**H. Q. 5th Messidor (June 22)**

*My General,*  
I hasten to inform you that the city of Genoa will only be evacuated on the 24th inst. I have seen Gen. Hohenzollern, who has acknowledged the receipt of Gen. Melas's orders to deliver the city and forts of Genoa to the French troops, with the stores and artillery agreed upon on the 24th June, at 4 o'clock, A. M. He has given me assurances, of which I cannot entertain a doubt, that the orders he has received would be executed by him, with all the scrupulousness and loyalty possible, although he does not conceal his disapprobation of the convention of which Melas had given him no knowledge.

You may then remain easy on his account, as on that of the English who were ready to put to sea yesterday, but who depart in very bad humor; they wanted to take away all the stores and artillery, but general Hohenzollern, refused to accede, and even marched two battalions to prevent them. We cannot but praise his candor, and the Generals themselves have no cause to complain against him.

The English take with them all the grain that is not unloaded. Sixty thousand loads (charges) are to be exported from Genoa to Leghorn, although the merchants have offered 6 livres per load extra. This time the spite of the English has overcome their avarice, and lord Keith declared that he would more strictly than ever blockade the port and rivers, to revenge himself of our victories on this innocent city.

Yesterday gen. Willer embarked with a corps, composed of a few adventurers, paid by the English. Pichegru had been moumently expected. This intelligence I have from the count de Bussy. They imported a contribution of 10,000,000 livres on Genoa, of which it has already paid 200,000.

The city has suffered cruelly, but has still preserved its attachment for the French; as soon as the convention was signed the people began to wear the cockade, which caused some disturbance, that was soon appeased; the officers of the line are allowed to wear it.

Greeting and respect,  
**KELLERMAN.**

### Germany.

**FRANKFORT, June 22.**  
We are officially authorized to announce to the public, that 30 battalions of infantry, under the orders of his royal highness the archduke Charles, are collect-

ing on the Inn; and that 10,000 men of Hungarian cavalry, now assembled at near Breilberg, will advance to support that army.

June 25.

### Extract of a private letter.

One of the numerous German Gazettes, assures us that the archduke Charles lately received a courier from Vienna, at his place of retirement in Bohemia, charged with dispatches from the emperor, his brother, in which he earnestly prays him to reassume the command of the Imperial army in Germany. At the same time the prince received a deputation from the states of Bohemia, announcing to him that if he will return to the head of the army, that kingdom will furnish voluntarily an augmentation of twenty thousand recruits completely equipped. Prince Charles, adds the German journalist, has been extremely charmed with these marks of esteem and confidence: he has thanked affectionately the states of Bohemia; and has replied to the emperor that he will consent to take the command of the army only on the following conditions, viz. that he himself compose the general staff of the army; that he have the uncontrolled direction of the military operations—and that the Autic council of war, shall have nothing to do with the plan of the campaign.

The whole of the Prussian army of observation designed to make the neutrality of upper Germany respected, which is poised between the Weiser and the Rhine, is in complete motion, for the last 4 or 5 days with a view of changing all its positions. One part is marching into the bishoprick of Munster, and towards the frontiers of the Batavian republic. From another quarter we learn that several regiments of Hanoverian cavalry and infantry are again newly arrived on the frontiers of the elector of Hanover, and within the neighborhood of Bremen and Oldenburg, where they are this moment encamped.

All the French prisoners of war taken during the last campaign, and who remained in Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia, are exchanged for an equal number of Austrian prisoners. They will be conveyed by transports of from 5 to 600 men within the neighborhood of Mannheim and Frankfort, that the exchange may be more easily executed.

### STRASBURG, 7th Messidor.

The German Gazettes of the 5th Messidor contain all the details of the affair which took place near Donauworth. The papers of Stuttgart, of the 3d Messidor, report, that on the 30th Prairial a large body of armed French, estimated at 20 or 30,000 men, passed the Danube at three points, between Ulm and Donauworth. The troops of Wirtemberg have been the principal sufferers on this occasion, and as well as the Austrian troops have been forced to retire, after considerable loss. By this defeat the Imperial army finds itself separated into two parts, & the corps of gen. Kray is separated from that of Sizaray. Gen. Kray had no sooner heard of the check which Sizaray had received than he left Ulm and transported his head-quarters to Ellwangen. He has quitted the neighborhood of Ulm with a corps of reserve which he commanded in person, but he has left a strong force in the garrison; he has given orders to his corps to direct its march towards Ulm, Ellwangen, and Dinkelspiel on the Nurembergh. The French, after having repulsed the Imperials, the Wirtembergers, and the Bavarians, extended themselves on the night of the 30th, towards Heidenheim and Aslen. They occupy Donauworth, Dillingen, Laimingen, Gundelfingen, Seinhelm, Giengen, Wittlingen and Obermergin.

Mr. Wickham has been again at Vienna.—We believe that he wished to prevent the evils which have befallen the armies of Kray from being imputed to the minister Thuget, and that he would support the minister with all his credit. In the mean time he presses the raising of the recruits, and the march of all the disposable troops. He has just concluded a subsidiary treaty with the prince of Lowenstein, by which that prince is to furnish a corps of infantry and another of chaffeurs to be in the pay of England.

Lieut. Gen. St. Suzenna continues here, but it is said he is shortly to depart at the head of 25 or 30,000 men, with

which he will pass the Rhine at Mayence will disperse the Mayence troops in the pay of England occupy the duchy of Wirtemberg, and will leave a corps before Philipburgh. This reflects not on mere report. The Gazettes do not doubt it, and add, that the garrison of Luxemburg, a body of cavalry arrived from Belgium and the division of Carreaux, are marching to Mayence to oppose the enterprises which the Austrians may be making on the Lower Rhine.

## American Intelligence.

### Virginia.

RICHMOND, August 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Bolton, dated June 24, 1800.

"DEAR SIR,—I have forwarded to you per the ship Five Brothers, files of the Courier and Morning Chronicle (London papers) from the 13th to the 24th inst. as they contain official intelligence of the latest date, and of the highest political consequence. I forbear to make any particular comments on the natural consequences which may be expected to result from operations so extensive and astonishing, especially as you will be able to recur to editorial remarks, and the opinions of the first politicians on this side of the Atlantic, in order to add your own reflections on the subject. Since the news of events detailed in these papers reached London, the public mind seems to have been occupied by nothing else. Commerce, which in ordinary times seems exclusively to engage the attention of the greater part of this community, appears at present to have yielded to considerations of a much higher and more interesting nature. In the opinion of intelligent men, the great question which has so long agitated and convulsed Europe, is now rapidly tending to a conclusion. After a perusal of the papers, you can, I think, have but little doubt that the decision must be in favour of the great Republican cause, and that the mighty phalanx of Royalty, which has been so long gathering on the continent to oppose the progress of Liberty, must soon be recovered and dispersed beyond the hope of recovery. I know not what impressions may be produced on your side of the water by these events, but here the cause of Despotism, is considered if not wholly lost, to be at least in a state of desperation. You may determine a man's politics by a glance at his countenance, as you pass him in the street. Indeed the disasters of the Royal coalition, and the triumph of the Republican armies, are almost as intelligibly expressed by the lengthened visage and downcast look of a British politician, as if they were reflected by a telegraph, or proclaimed by a herald. The first appearance of Buonaparte and his army on the plains of Piedmont, or within the walls of Milan, can have produced little more surprise and consternation among the Italians and Austrians than has been excited here by the history of his glorious campaign. I am happy, however, to discover, that the confusion and disappointment which prevail among the minions of despotism, is nearly equalled by the exultation which is felt, if not openly avowed, by many people here.

The fate of Italy is unquestionably decided—A Peace with Germany can hardly fail to be the consequence—this effected it must be their own fault if the French do not take good care of their good friends the English, so indeed as to leave no doubt on the mind of Mr. Pitt, that the conflict at Paris is the very man he "petends" to be. Having fully and satisfactorily ascertained who and what Mr. Buonaparte is, it is to be presumed the British Minister will be able to confine us no further exert for not yielding to the general exclamation in favor of PEACE.—If, however, he should require more plenary evidence of the fact in question, and be satisfied with nothing short of "confirmation on Arrog as holy writ" it is not improbable that the "young upstart Corsican" may make a visit to Ireland, or by crossing the Channel, remove every remaining scruple by a personal conference with the British Cabinet in their own dominions."

August 26.

We do not believe the accounts which mention that a suspension of the negotia-



tion between our commissioners and those of France has taken place; because they come through letters received at St. Sébastien, stating the contents of letters received at Bordeaux from Paris, while the journals of that place of a very late date, are quite silent upon the subject. We shall not however be long in suspense; as we hear that the ship Columbus, has arrived at New-York, in 60 days from Rochelle, with dispatches for government from our ministers.

Lexington, September 16.

On the 4th inst. the city of Charefont was a great sufferer by fire—fifteen houses, besides other property, were entirely consumed. The total loss of the citizens by this disastrous event, is not estimated, but it must have been very considerable.

A letter from Owington, on Ponoh-foot river, of the 24th July, informs, "That great damage had been done there by fire—some thousands of acres, and a number of fields of grain having been entirely burnt up—it caught by lightning, on a mountain, and burnt two days travel. Some wild beasts, moose, &c. perished."

A half sheet of the laws of the United States accompanies this paper.

BY TESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, July 2.

FROM FRANCE.

BULLETIN FROM THE ARMY OF RESERVE.

Milan, June 21.  
Gen Melas left Alessandria the 18th, and slept at Voghera, with the 1st column of his army, composed of 10,000 men and his staff. He slept the 19th at Stradella, the 20th at Piacenza. From thence he goes to Mantua by Parma. The 2d column sets out the 19th.

The third consisting of cavalry, is to set off the 21st. They pursue the same route.

The baggage of the Austrian army consists of above 400 carriages.  
The French army took possession the 18th of the fort of Tortona, where they found 120 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of powder.

The citadels of Milan and Turin were given up to the French yesterday, the 20th; same day they entered Alessandria, where they found more than 200 pieces of cannon, and large magazines of powder. We expect an exact inventory of every thing found in these different places.

The French troops arrived last night before Genoa.

CONSULATE.

ARRETTE.

Of the Consuls dated, 24th of June.

The consuls of the republic, on the report of the minister of the interior order,

1. The name of General Delfiax, killed at Marignano, shall be inscribed on the national column.

2. A medal shall be struck in honor of Gen. Delfiax. It shall be placed under the first line of the national column.

3. At the fête of the 24th June, a trophy shall be raised in the temple of Mars, to the memory of General Delfiax.

4. The minister of the interior shall transmit the present Arrette to the family of Gen. Delfiax, with the testimonies of esteem and regret of the government for that illustrious citizen.

In the absence of the first consul.

By the second consul.

CAMBACERES,

H. B. MARET, Sec. of State.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Extracts of the Registers of the Conservative Senate, June 23.

The Conservative Senate, after having heard read the message of the Consuls of the republic, dated the 21st inst. relating to the brilliant successes obtained by the army of reserve in Italy,

Orders, that it shall send the following message to the Consuls of the Republic:

"The army of reserve has performed on the 18th of June, all that we had a right to expect from its valour, and the invincible superiority of the heroes who direct it. The Conservative Senate received with enthusiasm the news of its successes. It partakes, in common with all France, in the joy and admiration inspired by its triumphs; and in the thanks and forgiveness due to the brave men whose blood has been shed for the republic. May that victory by completing our glory, terminate the effusion of blood, and the miseries of humanity! May the conquering olive be planted in the field of Marignano amidst the cyresses and laurels with which it is covered."

Collated with the original by us, President and Secretary of the Conservative Senate.

ROGER DUCOS President.  
LAPLACE, Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

The Commandant of Arms at Brest to the Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

"The garrison of Corvella has baffled the projects of the enemy, one of whose pinnaces was sunk."

SECOND TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

"The army of the Rhine has forced the passage of the Danube above Ulm. On that day it has made 3000 prisoners—taken four pieces of cannon and four standards."

(Signed) "CORNELLIUS."

THIRD TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

The minister of war has received by the Telegraph the following dispatch from Gen. Moreau, dated

Hannigen, 4 Meridor,

(June 23.)

"The right wing of the army of the Rhine has forced the passage of the Danube at Bismingen and Dillingen."

"The enemy opposed a vigorous resistance, but were overthrown by our troops who took 14 pieces of cannon and 4 standards."

"Three thousand men besides have been taken prisoners."

BERLIN, June 17.

Extract from a private letter.

Count de Luzzi set off the fourteenth day of June, as Prussian Envoy extraordinary to the court of Petersburg.

Mehemed Effendi Bey Effendi, charge d'affaires of the Ottoman Porte to the Court of Prussia, arrived this morning at Berlin.

It is asserted that the Czar has forbidden the importation of English merchandise into Russia; that he is putting himself in a formidable state of defence by sea; and that a confederacy is said to be forming among the northern powers, to repress the depredations which, without regard for any flag, are daily committing by the British.

STRASBURG, June 23.

Yesterday we received a telegraphic account from the Rhine, that Lecourbe has forced the passage of the Danube near Blenheim and Dillingen, made 4000 prisoners and taken four stand of colours and fourteen pieces of cannon. The indefatigable gen. Lecourbe had then after the taking of Augsburg, repassed the Lech, advanced along the Danube, near Donaueschingen. The date is not given in the telegraphic bulletin, but there is reason to believe this affair took place on the 19th, and that it was the corps of general Szaryar, which had already suffered very much the 14th, near Gunzburg, that was again beaten. General Szaryar had, in consequence of the battle of the 14th, passed the Danube at Gunsburg, of which place the French possessed themselves the 16th, and approached Dillingen. A French column then conceived the bold attempt to possess itself of the park of Austrian artillery established at Hoechstadt, consisting of more than 200 pieces of artillery, but it escaped it.

In the night, between the 15th and 16th, it was carried with precipitation towards Heidenheim, behind the centre of the imperial army. The commandant of Donaueschingen, not secure in his position had orders, in case of attack, to fall back, and take a position between Gundelfingen and Heidenheim. The imperial army was on the point of abandoning the right bank of the Rhine to withdraw itself to the left. By the late victory of Lecourbe, on the 9th, the Austrian army has been obliged to effect this movement. There are, then, no longer any Austrians on the right bank of the Danube, and the French have it in their power to pursue them beyond that river when they shall judge proper.

June 27.

Suchet, lieutenant general, to count Hohenzollern, commanding the Austrian troops at Genoa.

Head-Quarters, Cornigliano, 2d Meridor, (June 21) year 8.

General,

I am informed that the English, in contempt of the treaty concluded with the general in chief Massena, are taking away the artillery from the arsenal, and the greater part of the vessels from the port. Thus an unfortunate people, a stranger, from its weakness, to all our miseries, finds itself deprived of its dearest hopes. It is in presence of two armies, equally generous, that we permit, general, a nation to be thus spoiled.

I knew that your alliance with the English might be a check on your own generous sentiments. But give to the 7th article of the convention the interpretation which it merits. I invite you to cede to me, in the course of this day, the post of the Lanterne and that of the Mole. In this manner the orders you have received from the general in chief Melas will

experience no alteration, and it would enable me to prevent the ruin of an unfortunate state. I expect from the Austrian loyalty, and especially from yours, general, that you will answer me in a satisfactory manner.

(Signed)

L. G. SUCHET.

Copy of the answer written to Lieutenant General Suchet by the commandant of the Austrian troops of Genoa.

Head-Quarters, Genoa, June 21.

Lieutenant General,

The English have not touched a cannon, I would even oppose force to it. I am to reform them to you. The affair of the port has been terminated at my instance. At this moment, I alone am the protector of Genoa, and I wish to carry that title along with me.

I have not received the capitulation, nor even the arrangement which you do me the honor to mention; perhaps it is an error. My orders are to deliver the place to you on the 24th, with its artillery, and half of the provisions. I will execute it. As to the remainder, M. de Melas will make what arrangements he pleases; but, above all, it is myself that must be accountable for my conduct to his majesty, in whose name I command here. My garrison, who has no desire to surrender, would never forgive me were I to give up one post before the time. I will, general, to preserve its esteem, and yours also.

Tomorrow at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. I will send an officer to you to conclude the ulterior arrangements.

I give you my word that you shall have possession of the forts on the 23d, and the city on the 24th.

The English also will leave the port. The admiral assures me of it, and you may rely on my word.

I am incapable of deception; and I will anew caule the cannon to be guarded, notwithstanding there is no risk. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, lieutenant general, your very humble and obedient servant.

COMTE DE HOHENZOLLERN.

MILAN, June 17.

Buonaparte, first consul of the French republic, considering that the Cisalpine republic having been acknowledged free by the emperor, and by the greatest part of the powers of Europe, and that it belongs to the loyalty of the French republic conformably to its desire to put an end to the war which devastates the continent, & to proceed to the reorganization of the aforesaid republic decrees.

1. There shall be united at Milan a consulate, charged to prepare the organization of republic, and to enact the laws and regulations relative to the different branches of the public administration.

2. The consulate shall be composed of 50 members. A minister extraordinary of the French republic shall reside.

3. The consulate, in its first fitting shall decree its plan of business, and its division into sections.

4. The consulate shall be required to occupy itself with all the projects of urgent regulations, which shall be demanded of it by extraordinary commission of the government.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Telegraphic dispatches from Huningen June 23 eighth year of the French republic one and indivisible, at night.

Moreau, general in chief of the army of the Rhine, to the minister of war.

The right wing of the army has forced the passage of the Danube, on Blenheim, and Dillingen. The enemy opposed a lively resistance, but were defeated by our troops, who took 14 pieces of cannon, and four stands of colours. Three thousand men besides were made prisoners.

BALTIMORE, August 23.

Arrived, ship Defiance capt. Smith, 39 days from Cadiz.

In the Defiance came passenger Mr. Izard, American Consul for the port of Cadiz. The chat of the town on the arrival of the above gentleman, was that our commissioners had concluded a treaty with France, and that he was the bearer of the articles! On waiting on him, we learnt that his latest advices from Paris were only to the 21d of June, which said the Envoys had embarked on board the Portsmouth, having accomplished the object of their mission. [This we know from later information not to be accurate.] A circumstance which induces him to think the negotiation was favorably progressing was that about a week before failing, he applied to the French Consul for a passport; but was refused unless he should take passage on board an unarmed vessel, on these terms it was rejected. A few days afterwards a passport was delivered to him by the Consul, with permission to

embark on board an armed one; and he observed at the same time, that he hoped the two nations would shortly be friends again.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

The Board of Health of Baltimore have published an account of the state of that city, whereby it appears that there were 117 persons sick at Fell's Point, on the 22d inst. of whom 12 were dangerously ill.

The number of deaths in Baltimore were on the 21st inst. 10. 22d 10. 23d 17. 24th 11. 25th 8.

On the 25th of August there were 63 persons sick, of which 18 were new cases that had occurred that day.

Letters from Norfolk state that town to be more unhealthy than it has been known since it was settled. Ten persons have died in one day.

The United States schooner Enterprise, lieut. Shaw, has lately taken two French privateers, viz. the schooner L'Aigle, mounting ten guns and 50 men, and the schooner Flambeaux, of twelve guns and 98 men. The Flambeaux, engaged the enterprise nearly two glaffes, when having her foremast shot away, and the Enterprise being about to board, she struck her colours. L'Aigle was engaged 15 minutes, and had several men killed and wounded; among the former was the first lieutenant during her; last cruise, she had captured American property to the amount of 25,000 dollars. The Enterprise in both these actions lost none of her crew.

Ebenezer Saunders, who was convicted of robbing the mail, and imprisoned in the jail of Annapolis lately put a period to his existence by laudanum.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Cape Francois, to his correspondent in this city, dated 30th July.

"An express has just arrived here that Toussaint is in possession of the South, and that Rigaud has gone off in his ship."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman as Port Republican, to his correspondent here, dated 11th Thermidor, 8th year, (July 30.)

"The war is absolutely at an end between the contending parties, and Rigaud is embarked."

Extract of a letter from port Republican dated July 30, 1800.

"We have just received information, that bears every stamp of authenticity, that the inhabitants of the Southern part feeling the necessity of making terms with the commander in chief, have opened the gates of Arc Cayes to receive his army."

"It is further added, that Rigaud finding himself abandoned, embarked with all his staff on board a small pilot boat schooner from Les Irois, but where defined is unknown."

"I have just had an interview with the commandant of this town, who assures me that tho' he has not received the official details, the news comes in such a manner, as to merit belief."

Extract of a letter from Curacao, dated 2d August, 1800.

"On Wednesday the 23d ult. an armed force arrived from Guadalupe, consisting of 2 barks and a schooner bringing with them about 1500 soldiers, sailors &c. which together with the Vengeance's crew, made about 3000 men. To this moment I cannot learn that they have made any other demand than the government to be given over to them, which the government has refused, & has taken measures to resist force, if that should be attempted. The burghers are under arms day and night. It is said (and it appears probable to me) that their view is to raise money, but to what amount I do not know. They have landed the troops on the opposite side of the harbor to the fort some days ago; but I do not learn that they have done any thing towards fortifying themselves. They are very quiet, and excellent discipline is observed by the officers."

WASHINGTON, September 8.

We are sorry to inform our Readers that the Yellow Fever rages at Baltimore and Norfolk. The Philadelphia Board of Health have ordered guards to be stationed at the Blue Bell, Kingfield, where all stages and passengers from thence, are to be examined.—A report prevails of its appearance in New-York. (W. Telegraph.)

BOSTON, August 18.

A gentleman lately from Guadalupe says, the French there pretend to have information of the conclusion of the negotiation between the United States and France, and observed, that the government of the latter nation had agreed to pay for all vessels illegally captured, previous to the frigate Intrepid's being taken by the Constellation.



\* A Copy. Thomas Arnold, C. B. C.

*[Faint handwritten text at the bottom of the page]*

feels highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in

the Constitution of Kentucky.



## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

### SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.

"Be greatly cautious of your sliding hearts."  
THOMPSON.

Is man, whom nature meant the Females guard,  
So blind to passion, so to reason dead,  
As from his breast all feeling to discard,  
And plant in virgin hearts the source of grief?

'Tis then seduction! fount of varied woes,  
Who blights the joys which social life bestows,  
And plants in virgin hearts the source of grief?  
Toe to the sex, and to thyself a foe,  
Thou rob'st thyself, when thou art'ng'd a friend.

She who the "primrose path of dalliance" trends,  
While youthful heart beats high for novel scenes,  
Who curls the follies where her wooer leads,  
And fears no evil, because none the means.

Will find that female honor is a prize,  
Which treacherous lovers covet to destroy,  
That all the retort of scorns and jeers,  
To blaspheem virtue will their force employ.

Be then the guardians of yourselves, ye fair!  
Since men thine amiable enemies appear;  
And watch each flutter of your hearts with care,  
Least partial love betray you thro' a tear.

Defect the monster who your peace invades—  
Who smiles to injure, and whose heart is half—  
Who mocks remembrance, and your name degrades,  
And left consigns you to your own disgrace.

'Tis Flattery's hyblen tongue, and slyen charms,  
Which alls, successfully your hearts—  
'Tis flattery's magic lures you to its arms,  
And faps your virtue by its thousand arms.

Fountain of ill is flattery to the fair!  
It speaks a language which entraps the heart—  
Its fondness enrapture, but dissolves in air,  
And neither truth nor happiness impart.

Reglittering lilies who seek to spread your fame,  
The dissipation's uncontrol'd expense,  
Know that all beauty is at best—no name,  
And fades at once with lolls of innocence.

Alas! your minds; be that your chief employ—  
Few moments squander at the mirror's shrine;  
And with the poet, you will then enjoy,  
When wealth and power would tempt you to resign.

## ANECDOTE.

The charming prattle of the fair sex has certainly been specially granted them by nature, as a relief to their confinement and sedentary occupations. It is unjust, therefore, and cruel, to confine their propensity to chat. A learned and ingenious friar lately preaching to a convent of nuns on Easter day, assured them, that our Saviour when he arose, appeared first to a woman, THAT THE NEWS OF HIS RESURRECTION MIGHT BE HIS SOONER SPREAD ABROAD.

JUST RECEIVED  
FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,  
AND NOW OPENED BY  
**JOHN A. SEITZ,**

IN the first house at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, formerly occupied by Seitz & Lauman, and lately by Mr. John Jordan jun.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Glass, Queens & China Ware.

Also, a constant supply of  
Salt, Gunstings, Nails, Bar-Iron, &c. &c. Which will be sold cheap for CASH, or such COUNTRY PRODUCE as may occasionally suit him. Those who have accounts with the late firm of SEITZ & LAUMAN, yet unsettled, are again solicited to come forward and close them, as a delay may prove very injurious both to the debtor and creditor.

JOHN A. SEITZ,  
IN addition to his former importations has received a general assortment of  
**MERCHANDISE,**  
Among which are a large quantity of  
COFFEES, of a superior quality,  
MADEIRA,  
&  
PORT  
Compleat sets of CHINA,  
A quantity of coarse MUSLINS,  
INDIA NANKEN,  
WHITE ditto,  
CALICOES,  
DIMITIES,  
SCARLET CARDINALS,  
TAMBORED & JACONET  
MUSLINS,  
LADIES' POCKET BOOKS,  
PATENT SILK HOSE,  
RAW—ditto,  
COTTON HOSE, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.  
Lexington, Sept. 1, 1830.

## Nachman & Poyzer,

Are now opening, at their Store, (formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Burns,) Lexington,  
A Handsome assortment of  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOKS AND PATENT MEDICINES.**

Which they will sell on the LOWEST terms for CASH, GINSENG, TOBACCO, or COUNTRY LINEN—Consisting of

Mulling, from 25 to 95.  
Calicoes, 35 to 65.  
Nankens, 95.  
Cotton Buckings, 1/3 12.  
Woolen do.  
Black Mode and Satin, 7/6 to 125.  
Dresses, Mullinets &c.  
Woolen Cloths,  
Stuffs,  
Fur Hats,  
Lamb's wool do.  
Fur do.  
Painted Oil Cloths,  
Ladies' Fans,  
Muscos & stuff Shoes,  
Hardware,  
Queens' Ware,  
China,  
Shoe Blacking,  
Looking Glasses,  
Crooked Combs,  
Lorgnettes,  
Boat Indigo,  
Vadder,  
Amorato,  
Together with a large quantity of all kinds of the most celebrated

## PATENT MEDICINES.

The LOWEST PRICE, made at a word, and no abatement. The very low price at which they are offered, no credit can be given.

Lexington, 13th August, 1830.

## CHEAP GOODS.

**SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER**  
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main Street, Lexington,  
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**MERCHANDIZE,**  
Consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wines, Groceries, Tin, Glass, China & Queens' Ware, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails of all sizes, &c. &c.

Which they are determined to sell on the very low terms for CASH in hand, but no credit can be given.

N. B. Also for sale a quantity of Salt & Cotton. Lexington, July 1830.

## GINSENG.

WANTED to purchase a few thousand pounds of clean, dry and well picked GINSENG—Apply at the Store of

John Jordan jun.  
Who has for sale several valuable tracts of LAND, in this State—also in the Territory North West of the Ohio.  
Lexington, 3d February, 1830.

## FOR SALE,

**FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on** the waters of slate, or Lulbulgrad, in Clarke county.

Also 295 acres near the above.

400 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lexington.

About 300 acres Big Branch creek, Greene county.

About 400 acres on and near the road from Harrodsburg, to Frankfort, near Graves Horse Mill.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jefferson county.

Samuel M'Dowell.  
April 9th, 1799.

## LANDS TO SELL

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

1893 & 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by Red creek, and on the north by the creek, and a branch of slate, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many flats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of ever falling streams besides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile for cultivation, it is intersected with fine bottom lands, with a little trouble and a small expense valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title is disputable.

1164 & 3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof of 1120 poles when reduced to a straight line, the soil is very level and rich. The title indisputable.

2367 1-2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Red creek, Madison county.

300 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 1/2 of a mile, it is of a very early entry.

418 acres, military land in the camp of Chamber land river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

46700 lots and out lots in the field town of Clarksville.

6000 acres of land in several small grants referred by the State of Virginia, and continued by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kanawha, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18 miles above which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandize, Lotts & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part for good plantations all across Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of wild lands. For further information apply to

B. D. Roberts,  
High Street Lexington.

## BLANK DEEDS,

For sale at this Office.

## ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at his Store in Lexington, opposite the Court House, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens, China and Glass Ware,**

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Lexington, April 18, 1830.  
N. B. In the above assortment, there are the best of Sherry, Port, and Tawny Wines, the best of Liqueurs, Spirits and French Brandy, 3/4 bottle of Bouling Cloth, Silks and Muslins assorted, Hitting floor, and Nails assorted, sies, English & Dutch sies, Red Wood, Paints and Brushes, Sheet Tin in boxes, Sheet Copper, and Tub-mill Irons.

## GINSENG.

WISH to purchase twenty thousand pounds of clear well dried Merchandise

## GINSENG,

Either in small parcels or packed in good tight barrels, I would recommend to persons who can procure considerable quantities to apply and contract for the same.

I have just received an addition to my assortment of Merchandise which will be sold at the most reduced prices, for call, Ginseng, country Sugar, and Lichen.

William West.  
Lexington, 20th May, 1830.

## N. BURROWES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed from the brick house adjoining Mr. J. Jordan, and Melis, & S. C. Trotter, to the brick house opposite the Court House and next door above Mr. A. Parker—where he has in addition to his former assortment, Hard Crockery and Glass Ware, also complete sets of China Tea Ware.

N. B. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as I shall shortly start for Philadelphia.

Lexington, 10th May, 1830.

GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been called to my office, that I mean to move from this date, to the Court House, and to the amount of \$25 at \$1 payable on each Christmas in whiskey delivered in Lexington at market price, or four other articles in kind, at market price, or seven the single leap, paid at Christmas 1831—I find money very scarce and difficult to collect, is the reason I wish to move him, the indulgence I have given has caused me to suffer much for money.

Benj. Wharton.  
August 28, 1830.

## NOTICE.

BY mutual consent, we have this day dissolved our partnership, lately under the firm of Taylor & Kilgour; all those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment on or before the first day of December next, also, those who have any claims against said firm, will come forward for settlement.

Jno. Taylor,  
David Kilgour,  
Salt Lick, August 4, 1830.

N. B. The books are in my hands, those who wish to settle will make application to me.

David Kilgour.  
STOLEN last night from the subscriber living near Bryan's Station, a bay mare, 4 years old last spring, upwards of 15 hands high, black before, has a number of scars on the rump occasioned by the bite of a horse, and has a little white on the ears, her hoofs much scarred by being corked last winter, natural trotter and walks fast, she is branded on the rearward, shoulder and buttock K, whoever delivers her to the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded, besides what the law allows.

John Rogers.  
July 10th, 1830.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

July Term, 1830.  
Washington District, &c.  
Thomas Forman, Complainant.

Against  
James Allen, Robert Meek and Mary his wife, James Wood & Caty his wife, John Wood and Mary his wife, and Alexander Smith and Anne his wife, Defendants.

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## THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

To Robert Rogers, late of Nelson County, and Complainant, versus  
James Allen, Robert Meek and Mary his wife, James Wood & Caty his wife, John Wood and Mary his wife, and Alexander Smith and Anne his wife, Defendants.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth aforesaid, entitled "An act concerning the marriage of Polly Rogers," it is declared that the said Polly Rogers was formerly fully married, to the out of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Nelson County, a writ apply you, her absent husband. And whereas the said Polly Rogers has made application for the said writ, pursuant to the act of aforesaid, and that there are in the name of the Commonwealth aforesaid, to require you to appear before the Justices of said Court of Quarter Sessions, at the Court house in said County, on the 2nd day of October next, to show cause why the said writ should not be granted, to the said Polly Rogers, for your having abandoned her altogether, and that you have not provided for her support and maintenance.

Wm. Grayson, Clerk of said Court, do hereby certify that the said Polly Rogers, for the cause aforesaid, and why the said writ should not be granted, to the said Polly Rogers, for your having abandoned her altogether, and that you have not provided for her support and maintenance.

Wm. Grayson, Clerk of said Court, do hereby certify that the said Polly Rogers, for the cause aforesaid, and why the said writ should not be granted, to the said Polly Rogers, for your having abandoned her altogether, and that you have not provided for her support and maintenance.

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